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**In Attack on Barracks  
Two Policemen  
Killed in Spain**

By James Markham

BARCELONA, Nov. 20 (NYT) — Gunmen presumed to belong to the Basque separatist group today fired into a group of policemen in a barracks, killing two and wounding three. The attack was the first in a series of violent incidents in the Basque region since the election of a new Basque government in July.

The gunmen were said to have fired from a rooftop position, and the police were forced to return fire. The attack took place in the town of Barakaldo, about 10 miles from Bilbao.

The two policemen killed were identified as Juan Carlos Garcia and Juan Antonio Garcia. The three wounded were also identified.

The Basque separatist group, known as Euzko Askatasuna (ETA), has claimed responsibility for the attack. It said the attack was part of its campaign for the independence of the Basque region.

The Basque government, which was elected in July, has condemned the attack and said it would take steps to protect the police and other public officials.

The Basque region is a mountainous area in northern Spain, which has a long history of separatist movements. The region was part of the Basque Country, a historical region that spans across the borders of Spain, France, and the Netherlands.

The Basque government has been accused of supporting the separatist movement, and it has been accused of providing arms and other support to the ETA.

The Spanish government has accused the Basque government of supporting the separatist movement, and it has accused the Basque government of providing arms and other support to the ETA.

The Basque government has denied the accusations, and it has said that it is a democratic government that respects the rights of all its citizens.

The Spanish government has said that it will take steps to protect the Basque region from the separatist movement, and it has said that it will take steps to protect the Basque government from the separatist movement.

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Premier Adolfo Suarez

Spain's new democratic constitution...

One of ETA's goals is believed to be to provoke Premier Adolfo Suarez into declaring a state of emergency in the Basque provinces, which would antagonize many Basques as the referendum nears.

Since the wave of terrorist killings began, national police have stepped up surveillance of highways in the northern region. Some arrests of suspected terrorists have been made.

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**Hundreds Found Dead at Colony  
After 5 Guyana Airstrip Murders**

**In Apparent Mass Suicide of Sect**

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 20 — The bodies of at least 383 men, women and children — some shot to death, most reportedly self-poisoned — have been found at the jungle camp of a California-based sect whose members ambushed and killed five Americans, including Rep. Leo Ryan, government officials said today.

Among the dead were the sect's leader, James Jones, his wife and one of his children, all apparently poisoned, officials said. Guyanese Information Minister Shirley Field-Ridley said the whereabouts of the remaining 500 to 700 Americans at the People's Temple camp was not known, but they apparently fled into the surrounding jungle, in the northwest corner of this South American nation.

U.S. lawyer Mark Lane, who was at the camp just before the deaths occurred, said today that sect members discussed mass suicide before he fled, but that he also heard many bursts of automatic-weapons fire from the camp, called Jonestown.

He said he heard the sect's founder chanting over the camp loudspeaker, "Mother! Mother! Mother! Mother!" seconds before the gunfire erupted.

The bodies — 163 women, 138 men and 82 children — were found by Guyanese troops, who arrived at the camp yesterday. Miss Field-Ridley said that some of the dead had gunshot wounds but most of them showed no signs of violence.



NBC newsman Don Harris, 42, left, and San Francisco Examiner photographer Gregory Robinson, 27, right, are shown in film taken Saturday by NBC-TV cameraman Robert Brown at Port Kaituma, Guyana, airport several minutes before all three were killed when shooting erupted.



Bodies are scattered around plane at ambush scene where Rep. Leo Ryan of California died. Picture was made by reporter Tom Reiterman of the San Francisco Examiner with photographer Gregory Robinson's camera after the latter was killed.

Mr. Lane said that suicide was discussed at a community meeting and he was later informed by two sect members, "We are all going to die now."

It was not clear whether the mass deaths occurred at about the same time or some time after the Saturday airstrip ambush of Rep. Ryan, D-Calif., and his group, which had gone to the camp to investigate reports of alleged large-scale abuse of sect members.

The information minister said no one was found alive in the jungle settlement where about 1,100 Americans had been reported living. Most of them were Californians who followed Mr. Jones, founder of the People's Temple, to Guyana. There was no indication of what happened to other members of the community.

She added that a few members of the community who had taken refuge in the forest were beginning to come out and had been found by security forces. An estimated several hundred members of the temple were still missing.

A California psychologist who had accompanied Rep. Ryan to Guyana to try to get his daughter out of Jonestown said members of the group rehearsed mass suicide and signed suicide notes before they left California.

Five persons who survived the ambush of Rep. Ryan and his party were reported in stable or satisfactory condition today by doctors at Andrews Air Force Base hospital. The five arrived at the facility outside Washington last night. Although they were suffering from gunshot wounds and shock, State Department spokesman said they were in "great spirits."

Rep. Ryan and the four others perished in a hail of gunfire Saturday evening as his party was escorting persons seeking to leave the settlement aboard two planes at a nearby airstrip in northwestern Guyana.

The group, consisting of U.S. officials, reporters covering the expedition, escaping members of the sect and their relatives, was attacked by men from the settlement, firing pistols and automatic weapons from a tractor-drawn flatbed trailer.

When the shooting stopped, some of the terrified escapees from the settlement had fled into the surrounding jungle.

In addition to Rep. Ryan, those killed were Donald Harris, an NBC television reporter from San Francisco; Robert Brown, an NBC cameraman; Gregory Robinson, a photographer for the San Francisco Examiner; and Patricia Park, one of the community members.

Mr. Lane, who has figured in controversies about the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and another U.S. lawyer, Charles Garry, who has represented Black Panthers and other radicals — had remained behind at the settlement.

The wounded and the others who remained spent a night of fear and uncertainty at the airstrip and a nearby town until their rescue yesterday by Guyanese troops.

Target of Charges  
Mr. Jones' church had been the target of frequent charges from former members and relatives of adherents that it subjected followers to intimidation and violent punishment for failing to observe its rules or for attempting to leave.

It was the persistence of these charges that led Rep. Ryan, 53, a San Francisco-area congressman, to undertake an 18-month investigation of the church. He decided to go to Jonestown for a look at the situation after becoming dissatisfied with State Department attempts to investigate complaints from his constituents about alleged abuses of U.S. citizens at the colony, aides to Rep. Ryan said yesterday.

Rep. Ryan decided to go ahead and arrived in Georgetown on Wednesday, accompanied by relatives of persons living in Jonestown.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

**After Brezhnev's Warning on Iran  
U.S. Replies Quickly to Russia**

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT) — President Carter moved quickly today to rebut a warning issued by the Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev for the Soviet Union to intervene in the Iranian crisis.

He said the warning, printed yesterday in the front page of Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, was regarded by the White House as "highly inappropriate" because it felt that the United States was trying to embarrass the Soviet Union and was of "gratuitous criticism of Mr. Brezhnev's remarks on Iran."

The first word of Mr. Brezhnev's remarks on Iran was received in Washington early Saturday night when Tass filed an advance story. This led to an unusual series of high-level meetings at the White House and State Department that night and yesterday morning.

A formal rejoinder to Mr. Brezhnev was issued under the name of State Secretary Cyrus Vance's name. In fact, it was a collective effort also involving Mr. Carter, who was in contact by phone from Camp David, Md.; Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser; and Defense Secretary Harold Brown. Mr. Vance, Mr. Brzezinski, and Mr. Brown met at the State Department to work on the draft before it was released.

After affirming that the United States has no intention of interfering in Iran's internal affairs, the statement called on the Soviet Union also to keep to its promise not to do so.

And it said that "we firmly support the shah in his efforts to restore domestic tranquility in Iran and have confidence that Iran can solve its own problems."

"We intend to preserve and pursue with Iran our strong bilateral political, economic and security relationships," the U.S. statement said.

On the surface, the exchange of remarks by Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Vance seems academic, since both countries have denied any intention to interfere in the current turmoil in Iran.

But the speed with which the administration responded to Mr. Brezhnev indicated the sensitivity of this government to developments in Iran and to any efforts by the Soviet Union to comment on U.S.-Iranian relations.

The Carter administration, deeply concerned about the possibility of Iran breaking up in chaos, has repeatedly issued strong statements of support for Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, but has declined to do more than back up whatever the shah decided.

The Soviet media for the past two weeks have reported various articles in the Western press suggesting contingencies under review in Washington to intervene in Iran, but officials here have denied such reports.

Only in moments of crisis does the United States comment at the highest levels on Sundays. Usually weekend developments are dealt with no earlier than Monday.

But reporters were told that Mr. Brezhnev's statement, called Mr. Carter at Camp David and the process was launched for an immediate reaction.

What particularly irked White House officials was the following statement by Mr. Brezhnev:

"If they deny attempts to interfere in Iran's internal affairs as was done recently by the United States president — they right away make reservations which do not exclude the possibility of such interference under an appropriate excuse."

Delegations involved in backstage negotiations on the media declaration were not yet ready to give an assessment of the director-general's chances of winning unanimous support for his text.

Mr. M'bow said at the start of the conference that he was aiming for a consensus vote on the mass media so that the resulting declaration could command the strongest possible moral authority.

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**Italy, Britain, Ireland to Get 12% Fluctuation  
Currency System Gains Reported by EEC**

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20 (AP) — Finance ministers of the European Economic Community reached substantial agreement today on the shape of the future European Monetary System, leaving only "very few undecided components" for the summit of EEC heads of state Dec. 4 and Dec. 5, Hans Matthöfer, the West German finance minister, said today.

The new system, designed to steady the value of European currencies, has been scheduled to take effect in January. Officials were optimistic that the Brussels summit will solve the remaining issues, permitting the long-debated system to go forward.

Mr. Matthöfer said the ministers agreed that the official fluctuation margins on either side of central rates should be 2.25 percent — for a total of a 4.5 percent bandspread. These margins are used in the current snake arrangement.

For future EMS currencies now freely floating outside the snake — particularly Britain, Italy and Ireland — wider margins of 6 percent, or a 12 percent bandspread, would be permissible, he added. The Italian treasury minister, Filippo Pandolfi, had asked for wider margins of 8 percent but agreed to the 6 percent finally established.

Britain has expressed strong reservations about joining its eight Common Market partners in the arrangement, but Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey declined today to predict that Britain will definitely stay out. He acknowledged that "a little progress" was made at the finance ministers' meeting but emphasized that "important disagreements" remain.

Mr. Matthöfer, president of the finance ministers' group, said that only a small number of problems remained to be solved. He said that these included the exact procedures to be used for the support of endangered currencies in the system when they diverge from their permitted ranges of fluctuations and the amount and time limits of loans from the system's central fund to shore up endangered currencies.

The ministers agreed, he said, that the total amount of money in the central fund available to help currencies would be 25 billion of the fund's new European Currency Unit (ECU), equal to about \$32.7 billion. The fund would be set up by 1981.

He affirmed that he did not believe any member nation was making its participation in the new system dependent on programs to equalize the financial well-being of member states.

But Mr. Healey said that Britain still considers such programs an important part of realigning Europe's economies. Italy and Ireland also have pressed for such assistance as a complement to the new monetary system. He said the ministers, at the suggestion of EEC Economics Commissioner Francois-Xavier Ortoli, agreed to leave over the question of assistance programs for the hands of state and government next month in Brussels.

Mr. Healey emphasized that today's nine-hour session "did not make much progress there."

Problems still to be resolved include precisely when a country would be obligated to intervene in defense of its currency. France has favored intervention when a currency dips substantially below its normal value in a basket of European currencies; West Germany has called for intervention when a currency moves away from a fixed rate against other individual currencies.

Mr. Healey reported that the nine members were split three ways on how the basket indicator would be applied. The West Germans and the Dutch insist that the indicator should only set off consultations on what can be done to counter a currency's divergence within the system. Britain and Italy want the basket indicator to trigger mandatory intervention, something both West Germany and the Netherlands flatly refuse, the British chancellor reported.

France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark and Ireland want the indicator to lead to the presumption (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

**British Union, Ford Agree on 6.5% Pay Rise**

LONDON, Nov. 20 (Reuters) — Union leaders and the British Ford Motor Co. tonight agreed on a contract to end an eight-week strike which has cost Ford about \$410 million (\$820 million).

Union negotiators said they would recommend that Ford's 4,000 workers accept the contract, which calls for pay raises averaging 5 percent, and return to work today. The settlement ends the first major agreement after the Labor government's announcement of a policy limiting increases to 5 percent, and was seen as a setback for Prime Minister James Callaghan's attempt to hold down inflation.

The shutdown of Ford's 23 plants in Britain, some of which produce parts for Ford cars assembled elsewhere in Europe, also ended production in plants in West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Spain.

Ford originally offered the 5 percent increase acceptable to the government, but union members rejected it and walked off their jobs. The union asked for a 27 percent increase in pay.

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**Turkey Stops 200 Leftists  
After Hijacking of Ferry**

ISTANBUL, Nov. 20 (Reuters) — About 200 leftist militants seized a Bosphorus passenger ferry today and held it for about an hour until it was challenged by Turkish naval vessels and escorted to the city's main boat station.

Police initially reported that the militants intended to hold a protest demonstration against the presence of two Soviet warships visiting Istanbul. But a later police statement said the group intended to take part in a funeral ceremony for a leader of the underground Turkish People's Liberation Army, whose body was found in mysterious circumstances last week. Police sources said they feared that the funeral might develop into another battle between police and youths.

Police said that 200 persons were taken into custody from the ferry when it arrived in the city.

After the militant youths boarded the vessel, officials said, they ordered the captain at gunpoint to sail into the Marmara sea.

During a short maneuvering in the land-locked sea, a leader of the hijackers unsuccessfully sought to talk on the ship's radio with Istanbul Gov. Ihsan Tekin or a top security official.

A quick search of the vessel netted a pistol and ammunition. A policeman was injured in a scuffle and another person was wounded in the leg before the ship arrived at its home station.

Police said that 200 persons were taken into custody



## Begin Said Set to Ask Cabinet To Accept Earlier Treaty Draft

By William Farrell

JERUSALEM, Nov. 20 (NYT) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin tomorrow will ask the Israeli Cabinet to approve a draft of a peace treaty with Egypt that the Cabinet balked at two weeks ago, a move that is believed to have prompted the Egyptians to escalate their demands.

According to sources here, Mr. Begin, with the consent of Israel's two chief peace negotiators, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, will ask for approval of a U.S. draft treaty that Mr. Weizman brought before the Cabinet early this month.

### Covers 'Linkage' Issue

Mr. Dayan and Mr. Begin were out of the country when the Cabinet held meetings on Nov. 5 and Nov. 6 on the draft worked out under U.S. auspices at the talks between Egypt and Israel in Washington. The Cabinet at that time declined to approve the draft and sent a plumed Mr. Weizman back to the negotiations in Washington with instructions to "negotiate harder."

The draft attempted to solve the issue of "linkage" in the form of a generally worded preamble to an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. But the Cabinet was not satisfied with that solution to the link between Egypt and Israel over Egypt's linking a peace treaty with Israel to the implementation of a transitional civil autonomy plan for the Israeli-occupied Arab West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The idea of the autonomy plan had been agreed upon by Mr. Begin and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt at the Camp David summit talks in mid-September in one of the two accords that they signed. Since then the Egyptians had been trying to link the implementation of the autonomy plan to a bilateral treaty with Israel. Israel has resisted, claiming that the Camp David talks produced two documents — a framework for peace between Israel and Egypt and a framework for an overall Middle East peace and that there was no legal basis for linking the two.

The Israeli Cabinet's failure to approve the compromise draft treaty triggered a new round of Egyptian demands, all of them unpalatable to Israel. These demands included a specific timetable for Israel to implement the civil autonomy plan for the 1.1 million Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza and the introduction of an Egyptian police presence in Gaza, which Egypt administered until Israel captured the strip during the 1967 war.

Mr. Begin last night said at a stormy meeting of the Herut Movement central committee that "the proposals submitted to us by the Egyptians are not acceptable to us. They contradict the Camp David agreements which we are prepared to carry out."

The Herut (Freedom) Movement is the ruling Likud bloc that has been led for three decades by Mr. Begin.

Israel's reverting to the U.S. treaty draft is not to be confused with what has been termed the "American compromise," which consisted of suggestions made by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Mr. Begin on Nov. 12 after the Cabinet had refused to approve the treaty draft, and after Egypt began insisting on a specific timetable for implementing the autonomy plan.

The Cabinet has not acted on Mr. Vance's suggestions and presumably will avoid doing so if, as expected, it decides to follow Mr. Begin and approve the earlier treaty draft.

### Dropping Objections

Mr. Begin's plan is that all proposals put forward since the compromise treaty draft should be withdrawn in return for Israel's agreeing to drop its earlier objections to the draft treaty.

Sources here said that Israel's key legal advisers to the Washington talks, Meir Rosenne and Aharon Barak, apparently have persuaded most members of the 17-man Cabinet that the "linkage" preamble is not a legal pitfall but a statement of intent that Egypt and Israel seek an overall Middle East peace, something embodied in the Camp David accords.

There was also concern by the Cabinet about some wording in the draft, none of which has been made public, on a special standing for Egypt regarding the Gaza Strip. Sources said this, too, was not palatable to Israel and presumably was much vaguer than the specific demands that Egypt has been making in recent days regarding its future role in the Gaza Strip.

## Local Vote Won By Communists In Portugal City

LISBON, Nov. 20 (UPI) — The Communist Party won an absolute majority in a municipal election yesterday in which the Socialist Party fell from second to third place and abstentions increased sharply.

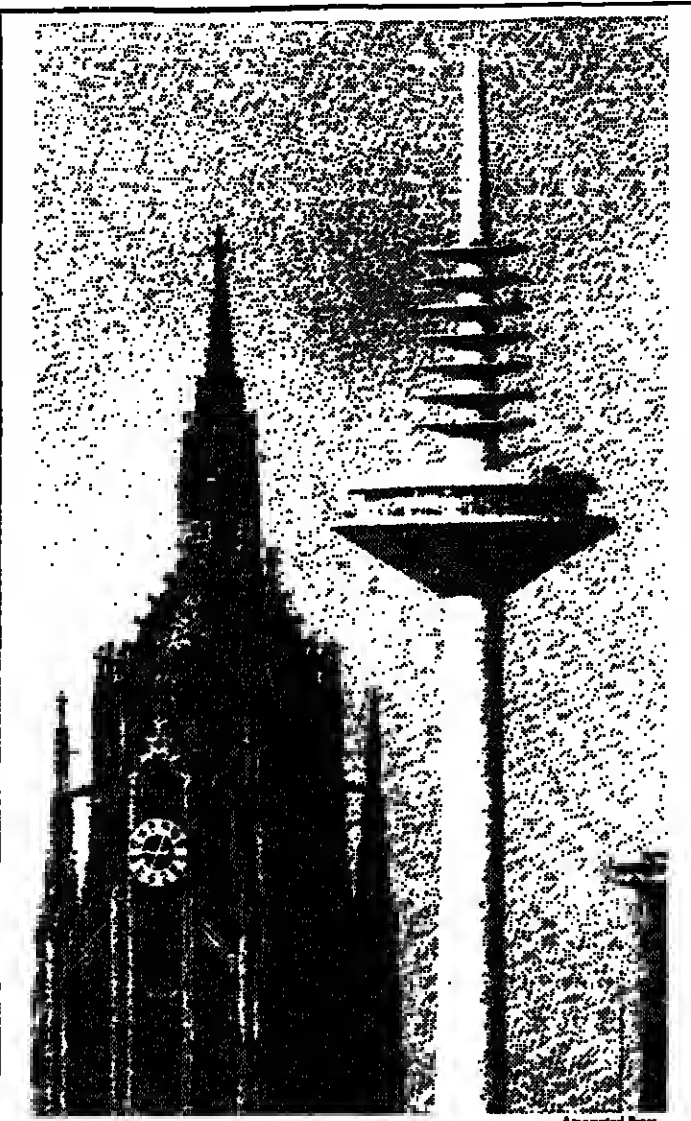
Politicians and the press called the 35.6 percent rate of abstention in the voting in Evora — 10 percent more than in the 1976 municipal election — the "real and most worrisome winner."

They said that, despite the active campaigning of the leaders of four major parties, many voters stayed home to express disenchantment with the partisan feuds that have left the country without a stable government for nearly four months.

The Communist-backed electoral front, United People Alliance, received 53.1 percent of the ballots and four of the seven seats on the municipal council.

The big losers were the Socialists, with 17.3 percent of the vote, who lost almost half of the 8,900 votes they received in 1976 and two of their three seats on the municipal council.

The center-right Social Democrats won 24.2 percent of the vote, an increase of 10.5 percent over 1976.



INSPIRED LOFTINESS — Spire of Frankfurt's Gothic Church of St. Bartholomew is towered over by the Bundespost's telecommunications building, which will open next year. The tower is Frankfurt's tallest building at 331 meters (362 yards). The 14th-century cathedral, the place of imperial elections and coronations, is 94.75 meters.

## Exile Grapevine Aids Plans

## Vietnam Pipeline to U.S.: How Families Buy Escape

By Peter Amert

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP) — A discreetly phoned solicitation to lonely relatives, A \$2,000 check mailed to a Los Angeles post office box. A 16-week wait for the delivery. That is the 10,000-mile connection.

But it is not hard drugs that move along the new international pipeline linking California with Hong Kong and Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon). It is human cargo, thousands of men, women and children who are being spirited out of Vietnam to neighboring countries and eventually to the United States.

An inquiry by the Associated Press shows that scores of Vietnamese families who fled to the United States when South Vietnam collapsed in 1975 are paying middlemen to arrange passage for relatives out of Vietnam.

### Passage Can Be Ordered

Many host people who have fled admitted hiring their way out of Vietnam. But only in recent months, informed sources among the Vietnamese exile community report, have relatives with permanent U.S. residency been able to specifically order the passage of a loved one from Vietnam. This remarkable development, in view of what was assumed to be the rigid surveillance of Vietnam's population by its new masters, has taken place for two reasons, the sources report.

The first is that some corrupt Communist officials in Ho Chi Minh City are aiding and abetting the exodus — at a profit. The Carter administration says that this may even be government policy, and it has rebuked the Vietnamese government.

When the checks clear, the names are passed on to Hong Kong where Chinese who have lived in Vietnam take over. They have access not only to ships, such as the freighter Hai Hong anchored off the coast of Malaysia with 2,504 refugees aboard, but also to ethnic Chinese who remained in Ho Chi Minh City. Apparently, when Chinese businesses were shut earlier this year the proprietors were able to hide most of their gold holdings.

Notified by coded letters of the people targeted for the exodus, these Chinese pay off the Ho Chi Minh City officials and arrange for small fishing boats to pick up the passengers and rendezvous with larger craft at sea. The ship anchored at Malaysia since Nov. 9 is the largest yet. Another 599 Vietnamese refugees landed in Malaysia last night, pushing the number of arrivals since Nov. 1 to more than 7,000 and the total in the country to more than 40,000.

Western officials said they held their fourth round of talks with Malaysians today to work out the mechanics of taking the Hai Hong refugees off the ship where they have spent about 37 days, including 12 days anchored off Port Klang.

Canada has agreed to take 600 of them, Belgium 150, France all those who speak French and satisfy some other conditions and the United States a sizeable number, officials said.

### Soviet-Ethiopian Pact

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation with Ethiopia, Tass reported.

## Population Shift Held Significant

## World Growing at Slower Rate

By Susanna McBee

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP) — For the first time, the rate of increase in the world population has slowed, the U.S. Census Bureau reported yesterday.

Since 1970 the world's population has increased 1.9 percent annually, while in the previous 15 years it had risen 2 percent each year, according to the bureau's study, which was funded by the Agency for International Development.

"We didn't expect a downturn in the rate of increase until the early 1980s, but it's happening a decade earlier and it's very significant," said Samuel Baum, the bureau's chief of international demographic statistics.

The difference of a tenth of a percentage point "is not a tremendous decline, but it's important, because the numbers are so high and it represents a change in direction, which is more important," Mr. Baum added.

### Africa Growth Persists

"The encouraging thing is that the direction has shifted in all regions of the world except Africa, and even there a number of countries — Tunisia, South Africa, Mauritius and Reunion — have had substantial declines," he said. (The latter two are islands in the Indian Ocean.) Mr. Baum noted that more people are being added to the world and predicted that a growth rate of zero "will not be reached, at the earliest, until the years 2020 to 2025."

The world's population increased from 3.5 billion in mid-1967 to an estimated 4.3 billion in mid-1977, the report said. "At current [1976] vital rate, the world registers a net gain of over 200,000 persons each day."

Mr. Baum said that two trends account for the reduced rate of growth: a paid decline in fertility and a not-so-rapid decline in mortality. "People are being born at a slower rate and deaths are not going down as rapidly," he explained.

The census report does not project future world population, but the World Bank has predicted that it will reach 6 billion by 2000; the United Nations has predicted 6.3 billion by that year.

A study released last month by University of Chicago demographers Amy Ong Tsui and Donald Bogue projected a 5.8 billion total and said that the world's projected population crises may have been defused by birth-control programs in some of the most populous countries.

"Only 10 years ago doomsday prophesizing called for mass starvation, world chaos and possible world war by the year 2000," their study said. "If recent trends continue, the world population crisis appears resolvable." The census report seems to support that optimism.

The census report noted growth-rate declines in less-developed as well as developed nations. It cited Sri Lanka, where the 1966 growth rate was 2.3 percent and the 1976 rate was 1.5 percent. The Philippines, Thailand and South Korea each had a decline of 0.7 percent; Colombia had a decline of 0.6; South Africa, 0.4, and Turkey and China, 0.3.

### China Estimates

The estimate for China was based primarily on provincial population figures that have been released since the Sept. 8, 1976, death of Chairman Mao. China's population was estimated at 982.5 million, 23 percent of the world figure.

Adjusted to 2.5 billion persons, had 58 percent of the world's total last year, the report said. Its population.

## Refugees Likely To Disembark Soon From Ship

PORT KLANG, Malaysia, Nov. 20 (AP) — Indications that 2,504 Vietnamese refugees soon will be taken off the overcrowded coastal freighter Hai Hong increased today with the arrival of officials to arrange for some of them to go to Canada.

Meanwhile, Malaysian officials announced that another 599 Vietnamese refugees landed in Malaysia last night, pushing the number of arrivals since Nov. 1 to more than 7,000 and the total in the country to more than 40,000.

Western officials said they held their fourth round of talks with Malaysians today to work out the mechanics of taking the Hai Hong refugees off the ship where they have spent about 37 days, including 12 days anchored off Port Klang.

Canada has agreed to take 600 of them, Belgium 150, France all those who speak French and satisfy some other conditions and the United States a sizeable number, officials said.

### Soviet-Ethiopian Pact

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation with Ethiopia, Tass reported.

ation growth accounted for two-thirds of the world's increase.

The United States had a growth rate of 0.8 percent between 1976 and 1977, compared with 1.1 percent between 1966 and 1967. The United States had 5 percent of the world's population last year. North America, Europe and the Soviet

Union, combined, had 23 percent of the world's population.

Africa's annual growth rate between 1975 and 1977 was 2.8 percent. It has been rising steadily since 1950, when it was 2.2 percent. India's growth rate was 2.2 percent in 1976 and 1977, about the same as in the mid-1960s.

## U.K. Court Told Thorpe Urged Murder of Model

(Continued from Page 1)

cloud hanging over him." There was some discussion of sending Mr. Scott to the United States, but that was rejected because of the difficulty of getting a work permit for him. At that point, Mr. Bessell testified, "Mr. Thorpe said, 'Then we have to get rid of him.' I decided to treat it lightly. I said, 'Are you suggesting killing him off?'"

"When you said that," the prosecutor asked the witness, "what did Mr. Thorpe do?"

"He stood up, looked at me and said 'Yes,'" Mr. Bessell replied.

Mr. Bessell said that he then pointed out the practical difficulties of disposing of a body. Mr. Thorpe answered, according to Mr. Bessell, that it could be hurried in the fresh concrete of a new expressway, weighted and dropped into a river or dropped down a mine.

Mr. Bessell said that he protested that it was morally wrong to discuss murdering someone. Mr. Thorpe replied, he said, that killing Mr. Scott would be "no worse than shooting a sick dog."

Later, Mr. Bessell testified, he attended a meeting at which Mr. Thorpe was attempting to persuade Mr. Holmes, a friend since Oxford days who had been best man at his first wedding, to carry out the murder.

The plan allegedly called for Mr. Holmes to pose as a German reporter, get Mr. Scott drunk, then drive onto the Cornish moors and murder him.

The plan was later shelved, Mr. Bessell said, because Mr. Scott was married. Mr. Thorpe hoped that he would stop telling people he had been his lover. At that point, Mr. Bessell's account was interrupted by the court's adjournment, but Mr. Taylor had sketched in the rest of the prosecution's case before calling Mr. Bessell to the stand.

With Mr. Thorpe's wife, Marion, and his staunchest defender among the Liberal members of Parliament, Clement Freud, listening intently, the prosecutor said that Mr. Thorpe had developed an obsessive anxiety about the "continuing danger" posed to his reputation and career by Mr. Scott.

By 1974, he said, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Taylor said that the moor came from Jack Hayward, a wealthy British businessman who lived in the Bahamas and who intended it to be used as a contribution to Liberal Party election funds. However, he added, "Thorpe personally arranged for money to be transferred by a dubious route to Mr. Holmes," then Mr. Newton.

"That, in a nutshell, is what the case is about," the prosecutor said. He said that Mr. Thorpe's relationship with Mr. Scott, who was known as Norman Josiffe, had begun in 1961. Mr. Scott was then and was working as a horse trainer in Oxfordshire.

One night in November of 1974, the prosecutor said, Thorpe took Mr. Scott to his mother's house in Surrey and induced him as a member of a television crew. "During the night Thorpe entered Scott's room and made advances to Scott and had sexual relations took place," Mr. Taylor said. He added that such relations continued at least until 1963. He also said that Mr. Thorpe bought him shoes and took him meals at one of his clubs.

## Westinghouse Fined \$300,000 For Egypt Bribe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)

A federal judge today fined Westinghouse Electric Corp. a maximum of \$300,000 for over \$1 million in bribes to Egyptian officials after the Justice Department identified the bribe recipient as former Egyptian Deputy Premier Ahmed Sultan Ismail.

U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker had rejected a plea-bargaining agreement last month because the government refused to identify the country involved or the foreign official bribed.

Today, he accepted a government proposal that it withhold any prosecution of Westinghouse employees involved in funneling \$332,000 in bribes to the Egyptian minister in 1975 for awarding the firm a \$30 million contract for a fourth power station it has constructed in Egypt.

In filing an amended plea bargain which made the full disclosure, Justice Department attorney Jeffrey Hirschberg pointed out that The Washington Post had already named both Egypt and the deputy prime minister (IHT, Oct. 27) without revealing the source of its information.

Judge Parker levied the maximum fine of \$10,000 for each count in a criminal information, charging that Westinghouse made false statements to the Export-Import Bank and to the Agency for International Development, which had financed about 90 percent of the Westinghouse construction project and a second contract calling for additional services to Egypt.

## Israel Requests Time For Nazi Prosecution

JERUSALEM, Nov. 20 (UPI)

The Israeli Parliament unanimously today to urge the West German Bundestag to reject a statute of limitations on the prosecution of Nazi war criminals.

"If this is accepted, from the year 1980 on all the German Nazis who murdered and escaped punishment will raise their heads and go free," Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir said. "They will arise and say openly 'We did it and we are proud of it and are even nostalgic about it.'"



Jeremy Thorpe

who until then had resisted suggestions that Mr. Scott be murdered, decided that Mr. Thorpe was "A plot was hatched" among Thorpe, Mr. Holmes, Mr. De and Mr. Le Mesurier to fire, kill Mr. Taylor charged.

Mr. Newton allegedly was man chosen. The prosecutor testified: "In October, 1975, Newton sought Scott out in Devon and drove him onto the moors. T. Newton produced a gun. Scott brought a large dog with him. Newton shot the dog but failed to kill Mr. Scott." The prosecution said the gun jammed before he could kill Mr. Scott.

"Newton was subsequently arrested and convicted in May 1976, of possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life," Mr. Taylor added. "He was sent to prison, his release in 1977, he was £5,000 [\$10,000] — half the agreed price."

Bahamian Businessman Mr. Taylor said that the moor came from Jack Hayward, a wealthy British businessman who lived in the Bahamas and who intended it to be used as a contribution to Liberal Party election funds. However, he added, "Thorpe personally arranged for money to be transferred by a dubious route to Mr. Holmes," then Mr. Newton.

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## Coalition Foes In Italian Left Gain in Voting

ROME, Nov. 20 (AP) — The

Christian Democrats and Communists, now parliament allies, today in a significant local election won a leftist party opposed to their alliance showed surprising strength.

The New Left, offering itself an alternative to the Christian Democrat-Communist coalition, significantly reduced Communist strength in the local election of northern Trentino-Alto Adige region. It won 4 percent of the vote in elections for the province (county) councils in the Trento and Bolzano areas.

Compared with 1976, the Christian Democrats slipped from 32 percent to 30.4 percent; the Communists from 13.2 percent to 10 percent. The Socialists, who support the government of Premier Giulio Andreotti, also lost strength, from 7.9 to 6.3 percent.

The New Left is composed of Marxists considered further to the left of the Communists. Its support and the drop by others backing the government led observers to speculate that the Communists and Socialists may reassess their policy of helping the Christian Democrats.

A few words of advice for the delegates to the 6th International Tax-Free Symposium.

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### TAITA HILLS LODGE

At the gateway to Tsavo National Park, Taita Hills Lodge is a departure point for safaris into game-filled virgin bush. Here you will find the height of luxury in the heart of the bush. Spacious bedrooms with baths, one of East Africa's finest dining rooms, tennis courts, a beautiful pool. Nearby you can see traditional African dancing in an African village and buy locally made crafts.

### SALT LICK LODGE

In the heart of a typical African village, Salt Lick is a complex of towers roamed in typical African thatched, perched on stilts and connected by bridge-like walkways. Before it lies a natural salt lick where the neighboring animals come to wallow and be cured from the lodge. From the terrace, the cocktail lounge and the restaurant, which provides delicious cuisine, you can look down on elephant, buffalo, lion and other species.



## Supreme Court Justice Cites Gap

### Progress of Blacks in U.S. 'Myth,' Marshall Warns

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI) — Justice Thurgood Marshall, a good black in strong terms, said today that the progress of blacks in the United States is a "myth" and that the country is still a long way from achieving equality.

Justice Marshall, speaking at the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that the country is still a long way from achieving equality.

"Today we have reached the point where people say, 'You've come a long way,' " he said. "But so have other people come a long way."

"Has the gap been getting smaller? No. It's getting bigger. People say we're better off today. Better off than what?"

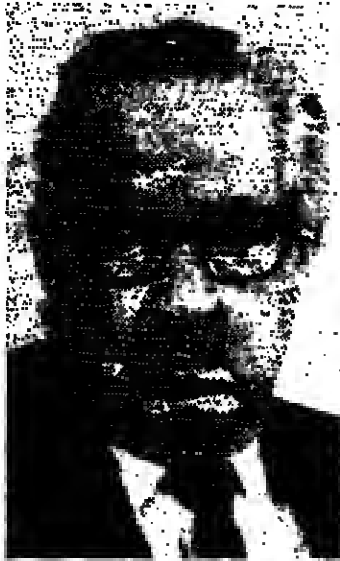
Justice Marshall said he is urged to travel the country to give black children "inspiration."

"For what?" he asked. "These Negro kids are not fools. They know that if someone says they have a chance to be the only Negro in the Supreme Court, the odds are against them."

When he travels, people tell him of the same troubles they did 20 and 30 years ago when he first sounded the note that "things are going to get better," he said.

"Only guess what I'm getting now? 'You not only told me that but you told my father, too, and he's no better off. Are you going to tell my children that, too?'" he added.

Justice Marshall warned that "they" — those against blacks — are in every phase of American life.



Thurgood Marshall

## UN Panel Warns of 15% Depletion in 100 Years

### Experts See Increasing Fluorocarbon Peril to Ozone

GENEVA, Nov. 20 (Reuters) — An alarming rate, diminishing protection from the sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation.

Ozone depletion causes more heat in the stratosphere, and this could increase ground temperatures as well as alter regional weather. In addition, the fluorocarbons might contribute to a warming greenhouse effect over the Earth, a WMO expert committee concluded.

"We now have practical proof of

the effects of chlorofluoromethanes (fluorocarbons) and can say that they are more serious than was thought three years ago," WMO joint Secretary-General Raymond Schneider said today.

#### Basins Are Considered

The United States has outlawed the use of fluorocarbons as propellants in aerosol containers and for other nonessential purposes. Canada and a number of European governments are considering similar moves.

Dr. Rumen Bojkov, the WMO's chief atmospheric scientist, said at a conference: "One molecule of chlorofluoromethane takes 7 to 10 days to reach the ozone layer, which extends from 10 to 45 kilometers (6 miles to 28 miles) in the stratosphere. It lasts for about 60 years and destroys up to 1,000 atoms of chlorine. If the release of these molecules continues at the 1977 rate, the ozone layer will be reduced by 15 per cent in 100 years time."

The WMO experts from Canada, the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, Switzerland and Belgium decided at their meeting last month that supersonic aircraft had a negligible effect on the ozone layer at heights below 17 kilometers and an insignificant effect between 17 kilometers and 25 kilometers.

But man's other activities have already reduced the ozone layer by 2 percent, prompting the World Health Organization to warn that this exposes him to elements in the sun's ultraviolet rays that are considered a key cause of skin cancer.

Spray cans release only half of

#### 6 Killed, 25 Injured

##### In Italy 30-Car Crash

VERONA, Italy, Nov. 20 (UPI) — Six persons were killed early today and more than 25 injured in a 30-car accident on a superhighway near here.

Police said that a fuel truck went out of control in heavy fog, overturned and exploded. At least 20 vehicles plowed into the burning truck and 10 more crashed into highway guardrails or were hit from behind, officers said.

## U.S. Preparing New Policy Approach Toward Mexico

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT) — Alarmed over tensions in its relations with Mexico, the United States is preparing a new set of policies toward its neighbor to meet issues resulting from the pressures of population growth and new oil finds.

The policy-making vehicle is Presidential Review Memorandum No. 41, an interagency study begun in September and now almost complete. Officials of the State and Defense departments and the White House said.

After outlining the larger U.S.-Mexican issues, the memorandum presents policy options ranging from an effort to develop a special relationship with Mexico to treating it as part of overall U.S. foreign policy. President Carter is expected to choose from among the options before he visits Mexico in February.

Saturday, in a meeting with reporters, Mr. Carter said: "We are deeply aware of a need for closer working relationships between our country and Mexico in a broad range of things."

As presented in the study, the chief problems are:

• The projected doubling of Mexico's population to 130 million shortly after the year 2000, with resultant pressures of unemployment and economically motivated emigration.

• A 1,900-mile border that has become the focus of smuggling in both directions, with the illegal entry of 800,000 Mexicans annually, urban congestion and crime.

• Petroleum discoveries now

projected by Mexico at 300 billion barrels, making it potentially the largest oil producer.

• Trade. Mexico is already the fifth largest partner of the United States and the prospect is that the volume of \$9 billion will rise sharply, but with attendant problems of market disruptions and protectionist demands in the United States.

Among the policy alternatives, the study proposes a comprehensive U.S.-Mexican approach to the issues, in the form of either a package deal or a set of negotiations stretching over a number of years. According to officials, the memorandum recommends a preliminary accord that would outline the approach to be taken.

#### Frontier 'Zones'

Alternative proposals call for individual or joint approaches to each issue. For instance, on the question of border problems, there is a suggestion that Mexico and the United States might consider creating frontier zones on either side of the boundary to deal with smuggling, illegal crossings and the amelioration of overcrowded border cities.

## New Baby Adds To Visa Trouble

### Of Soviet Family Ready to Leave

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (AP) — A second daughter was born early today to Boris and Natalia Katz, parents of the ailing baby Jessica, delaying their departure just after they had won a long struggle for visas.

Boris Katz telephoned Western reporters to say that his wife and their still-unborn second daughter were doing fine, but that the birth creates a new round of paperwork in the Soviet bureaucratic maze.

Telephoning directly from the hospital, Mr. Katz said that his deadline to complete the paperwork is Dec. 4, when the visas received last Thursday expire.

The Katz family has been involved in a yearlong battle with Soviet authorities to take 1-year-old Jessica to the United States for medical care for an ailment called

#### Boumedienne Is Said

##### In Care for Kidneys

ALGIERS, Nov. 20 (Reuters) — Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, 51, is undergoing treatment with a kidney machine, according to reliable sources here.

The government announced Saturday that the president was undergoing medical care after treatment in Moscow, but there has been no word on the nature of his illness. Mr. Boumedienne returned to Algiers from Moscow last Tuesday. The sources said that his health deteriorated Friday and that he was admitted to a hospital Saturday.

#### India Flood Toll 2,289

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20 (UPI) — A total of 2,289 persons died in the recent months of flooding in India, the government said today.

## Environmentalists Protest

### U.S. Would Allow Trade Of 13 Imperiled Species

By Margot Hornblower

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI) — The Interior Department has tentatively proposed the easing of restrictions on the international trade of 13 endangered species, including the trumpeter swan, the bobcat, the peregrine falcon, the bald eagle and the California sea otter.

Scott, the proposal, made in a letter to the Interior Secretary, said that the 13 species are "not threatened with extinction" and that their trade would not harm them.

However, Keith Schreiner, an Interior Department official, said 48 nations that have signed the convention agree that the list of 13 species needs revision. Each country has made recommendations to be reviewed by the group in March.

"We think we have made an honest decision, based on biology, not on emotion," Mr. Schreiner said.

Interior recommends that four new species be listed as endangered: the golden eagle, the Gull-billed murre, the Florida crocodile and the gopher tortoise.

Under the recommendations, the trumpeter swan, the bobcat, the Montezuma quail, the Mexican duck, the American sparrow hawk, the osprey and the prairie chicken would be removed from the list. Six other species would be shifted to a less restrictive category allowing some trade: the Atlantic sturgeon, the alligator, the California sea otter, the northern elephant seal and the Alaskan peregrine falcon and the bald eagle.

Interior officials agreed to hold a public hearing on the recommendations Nov. 28.

The controversy arises at a time when the Endangered Species Act is under congressional attack for a restrictive approach. Congress had appropriated for the Endangered Species Office this year, but it is out of business for 41

#### Suit Threatened

The proposal to ease the restrictions may have been prepared at a time when the office was not supposed to be in operation, according to environmentalists, who have threatened to file suit over the Interior's move.

Bobcat pelts are in demand by fur traders and fur industry and fur industry and fur industry.

#### IRA Again Cuts

##### Dublin-Belfast Railroad Link

DUBLIN, Nov. 20 (Reuters) — A guerrilla today severed the Dublin-Belfast link between Dublin and Belfast, after hijacking a freight train and leaving it laden with booby traps.

Members of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army overtook the only direct rail link between the two cities nearly 100 times this year. Disruption of transport is one of the IRA's principal aims in its campaign to force Britain out of Northern Ireland.

Security forces surrounded the hijacked train, which the IRA left near the town of Drogheda, about a mile inside the border.

A two-man crew was taken off the train, which was hijacked by two men armed with submachine guns as it slowed to cross the border from the Irish Republic.

Bomb experts were on their way to the scene but it could take several hours, or even days, before the bombs are dismantled, the police said.

IRA again cuts Dublin-Belfast railroad link

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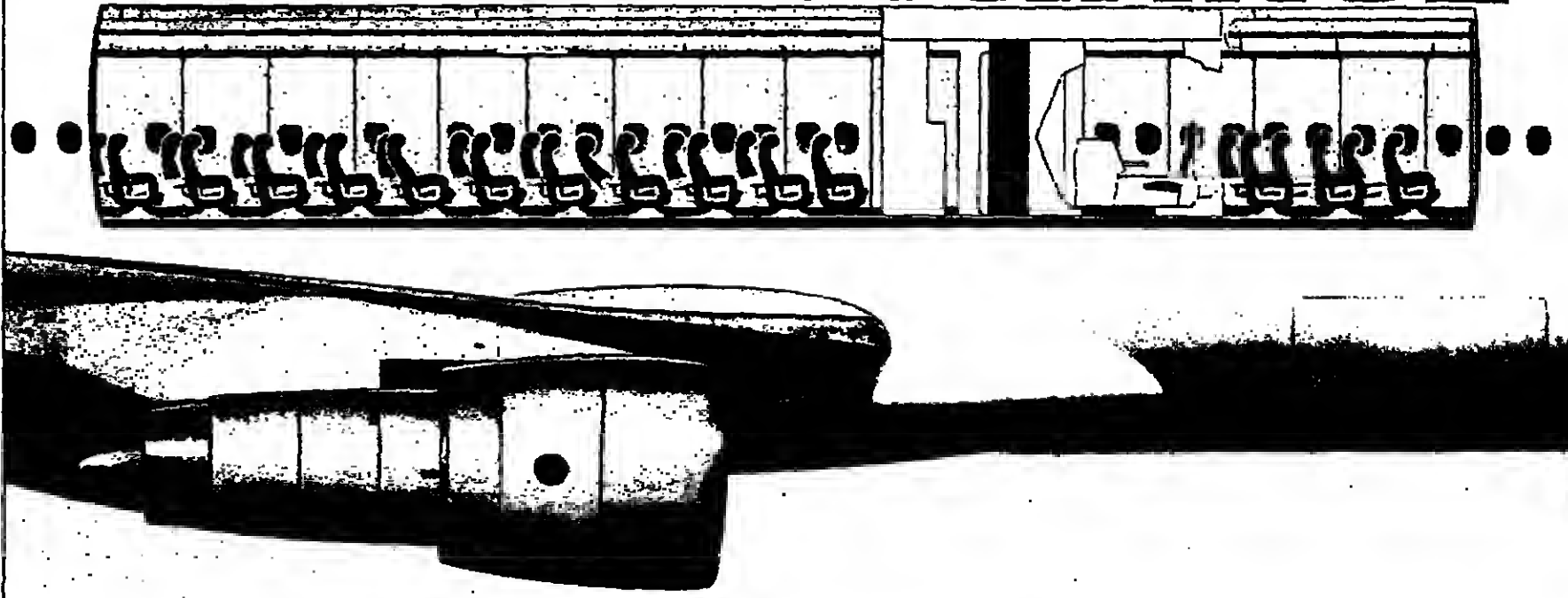
IRA again cuts Dublin-Belfast railroad link

IRA again cuts Dublin-Belfast railroad link

IRA again cuts Dublin-Belfast railroad link

## La classe affaires.

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## Sect Leader Claimed to Raise the Dead

## Portrait of a Dynamic Preacher

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20 (UPI) — James Jones was such a dynamic preacher that he built the People's Temple into one of the biggest Protestant congregations in California during the late 1960s.

His flamboyant religious mixture of old-time faith healing, suicide pacts, racial integration and raising people from the dead drew converts from throughout the state. His membership included minori-

ties, elderly dowagers and young divorcees.

Mr. Jones, 46, who at various times called himself "the prophet of God" and "father," professed to have raised more than 40 people from the dead at the height of his ministry and to have caused the "passing" of cancerous tumors from the bodies of the faithful.

A short, slightly pudgy man with straight black hair, he wore glasses, second-hand suits and exuded a dynamic self-confidence.

Mr. Jones, who claims to be part American Indian, began his ministry in Indianapolis, where he said he founded a church at the age of 18. He grew up in Lynn, Ind.

## Bible College

Mr. Jones attended Indiana University and was graduated from Butler University in Indianapolis with a teaching certificate. He attended Cleveland Bible College and was ordained a minister of a church called the Disciples of Christ.

An advocate of civil rights, he was a pastor of churches in and near Indianapolis. He worked as a nursing-home director and served as a missionary to Brazil in the early 1960s.

Proclaiming Indiana too "racist," Mr. Jones moved in 1965 with about 100 of his followers to an area near the northern California city of Ukiah. He began expanding his holdings as he received "gifts" of land and money from followers, which included a number of rich, elderly widows.

His following grew until it had more than 20,000 members, making it possibly the largest single Protestant congregation in California. He commuted, with 13 special buses and about 200 of the hard-core faithful, between church centers in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Bakersfield and the Redwood Valley, near Ukiah.

Mr. Jones founded the Guyana "Agriculture Mission" in 1973 with about 200 "missionaries" whom he said needed the rigorous work of the outdoors.

As the pressure mounted to investigate complaints from relatives of church members that physical force was used to punish followers or force them to turn over properties and money to his group, Mr. Jones began moving his operations en masse to the 27,000-acre South American settlement.

## Rep. Diggs Gets 3-Year Sentence

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP) — Rep. Charles Diggs, D-Mich., was sentenced today to a maximum of three years in prison for mail fraud and making false statements.

U.S. District Judge Oliver Gasco ordered the 12-year congressman imprisoned for up to three years on each of the 29 counts on which he was convicted. But the sentences are to run concurrently.

Rep. Diggs, 55, a founder of the congressional black caucus who was re-elected with 80 percent of the vote in his Detroit district earlier this month, was found guilty of inflating the salaries of several staff members and then accepting kickbacks from them to pay business, personal and congressional expenses.

Nevertheless, the congressman, who spent the night in Jonestown while most of the others were transported back to Port Kaituma to sleep, did interview a number of residents. By Saturday, about 15 had told him they wanted to leave and return to the United States.

As the group was preparing to leave on Saturday, an angry dispute broke out between a man, who wanted to leave with his three children, and his wife, who insisted on staying. While attempts were being made to mediate between them, a man rushed up behind Rep. Ryan, grabbed him around the neck and tried to put a knife in his throat.

Rep. Ryan ducked, and Mr. Lane seized the assailant. In the ensuing scuffle, the man was cut by his own knife and his blood splattered over Rep. Ryan's clothes. After that, it was agreed that the party should leave immediately, while Mr. Lane and Mr. Garry stayed behind to talk with the quarreling husband and wife.

The rest of the group then went to the airstrip and began boarding two waiting chartered planes, one with 19 seats and one with 5. In accordance with a promise by Rep. Ryan, those members of the sect seeking to leave boarded first.

Suddenly, one of the settlement residents about the smaller plane, Larry Layton, pulled a pistol and began firing at the other passengers, wounding Vernon Gosney and Monica Bagby.

His pistol then jammed, and the other passengers wrestled it away from him and fled the plane. Guyanese officials said last night that Mr. Layton had been arrested in the vicinity of Jonestown.

At the same time, three men from the settlement began moving toward the planes, followed by the tractor-driven trailer. Persons from the settlement identified the three as Tom Kice, Albert Touchette and Joe Wilson, and the tractor driver as Stanley Gieg.

As they approached, the three men leaped up on the trailer, picked up guns and began shooting at the larger plane and those standing around it. Some, including Rep. Ryan, were hit immediately, and the others began scrambling under the plane or running to a nearby shed or into the jungle.

A detachment of four Guyanese soldiers was nearby, but made no effort to intervene. Later, the soldiers told survivors that they considered the incident a fight between foreigners and did not want to get involved.

James E. Nottingham Jr., NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT) — James E. Nottingham Jr., 33, a Brooklyn-born trumpet player and work ranged across the music scene from 52d Street jazz clubs of the late 1940s to more recent appearances with television network orchestras, died on Thursday at Brooklyn Veterans Hospital.

A facile, stylistic player, Mr. Nottingham could play big, warm, fully shaped notes in the uppermost range of the horn. "He had the endurance, the range and the sound that could have led to a big-time virtuoso career in jazz," said Seldon Pincus, a noted jazz player long associated with him.

Although Mr. Nottingham regarded himself foremost as a jazz player, he chose to work in more



Congressman Leo Ryan, with blood-stained shirt, sits in moment of reflection after knife-wielding man tried to kill him. Blood was that of his attacker, who apparently was stabbed when Ryan aides subdued him. Rep. Ryan was killed later.

## Hundreds Found Dead At Cult Site in Guyana

(Continued from Page 1)

and several reporters. With the aid of the U.S. Embassy, he then began a series of protracted negotiations with leaders of the sect, seeking to gain admittance to the settlement — negotiations that resulted in the church's lawyers, Mr. Lane and Mr. Garry, also coming to Guyana.

On Friday, Rep. Ryan and 18 others flew by chartered plane to Port Kaituma, the town with a landing strip closest to Jonestown. Although the distance from the airstrip to the settlement is only five miles, the trip on a narrow road through heavy jungle takes 1½ hours.

At Port Kaituma, the party was met by representatives of the sect. Following further negotiations, during which Mr. Lane and Mr. Garry argued that Rep. Ryan should be allowed to visit Jonestown, the group was admitted to the settlement.

In the camp, a collection of rough but clean communal log buildings, the party was given dinner and entertained by a music combo.

Most people in the settlement nervously moved away whenever one of the visitors came close, and those attempting to leave said later that everyone had been told that the outsiders were there to kill them. Each time a member of Rep. Ryan's party tried to wander around alone, one of the sect leaders would attach himself to the visitor and inhibit his movements.

Nevertheless, the congressman, who spent the night in Jonestown while most of the others were transported back to Port Kaituma to sleep, did interview a number of residents. By Saturday, about 15 had told him they wanted to leave and return to the United States.

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A detachment of four Guyanese soldiers was nearby, but made no effort to intervene. Later, the soldiers told survivors that they considered the incident a fight between foreigners and did not want to get involved.

## Peking Is Beijing But China Stays China in New Spelling

PEKING, Nov. 20 (Reuters) — China said today that it was changing the way it transliterates some of its names and places, which may leave many of them almost unrecognizable to foreigners.

Peking would be Beijing under the country's phonetic Latin alphabet, while Hong Kong would be Xianggang. But China itself remains China rather than Zhongguo.

The Chinese news agency said that the State Council (government) had ordered the phonetic alphabet, Pinyin, to be used in the future to standardize names in languages like English, French, German and Spanish.

But if the system is introduced — a previous attempt in 1975 was quietly dropped without explanation — it was stated that the change need not apply to certain historical names of people and places, nor to trade names.

It said the State Council had called this an important measure to replace various old spelling systems and "end the confusion that has existed for a long time in Romanizing Chinese names and places."

Under the new system, Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng would be Hua Guo-feng, and Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping would be Deng Xiaoping.

Foreign journalists expect to be among those to feel the changes most if the Chinese news agency switches to Pinyin — although its report on the change was dated "Peking."

The high-level meeting might try to resolve a growing split in the party hierarchy between those veteran leaders allied with Mr. Teng who want to debunk the Maoist legacy in order to push for all-out economic growth, and those who benefited from the Cultural Revolution and whose careers would suffer from a reappraisal of those years.

An indication of these differences was apparent last week when the Politburo conspicuously failed to endorse the decision by the Peking party committee to declare the Tiananmen incident as being revolutionary. Until then the events of April, 1976, had been damned as reactionary.

388 Arrested

An article Saturday by the Chinese news agency disclosed that 388 persons had been arrested for participating in the riot in Peking, many of them "children of senior cadres and people related to leading members in the party, government and army."

The arrests have been blamed on

In the past, Mr. Hua has proved adroit at shifting his political ground, and he may already have done so again with his inscription for the volume of poetry. Nevertheless, the new inscription suggests that China is still unable to overcome the heritage of personal bitterness of "settling of scores," which Mao provoked with the Cultural Revolution.

## Obituaries

## Stephen Gardner, Fed Vice Chairman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT) — Stephen Symmes Gardner, 56, vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, died of cancer at his home here yesterday.

Mr. Gardner, a former deputy secretary of the Treasury, was appointed to the Fed by President Gerald Ford for a full 14-year term that began in February, 1976. He succeeded William Simon, who became Treasury secretary.

As vice chairman, Mr. Gardner took a moderate stance on the board, usually voting with the majority in supporting the trend toward higher interest rates that the board has followed in the last two years.

His death came two days after the resignation of another member of the board, Philip C. Jackson Jr. It gives President Carter the opportunity to make a fourth appointment to the seven-member board, meaning that Carter appointees will have a clear majority and greater influence in shaping credit and interest rate policy.

Mr. Gardner was born on Dec. 26, 1921, in Wakefield, Mass. He served as a director of several national corporations and was active in Philadelphia civic affairs when he lived there. He was a trustee of the YMCA Foundation and a member of the World Affairs Council. He joined the Girard Bank in Philadelphia in 1949, becoming a vice president nine years later, president in 1966 and chairman in 1971.



Stephen Symmes Gardner

lucrative areas with bands often heard in broadcast and recording studios. In New York during the late 1940s he worked at the Royal Roost and Birdland, Basin Street East and the Savoy Ballroom.

## Eugenia Pallera Sardi

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT) — Eugenia Pallera Sardi, 89, who with her husband founded Sardi's, the

famous theater-district restaurant died on Friday at the Mary Manning Walsh Nursing Home in Manhattan, where she had lived for two years.

The eldest daughter in a northern Italian family of six children, Mrs. Sardi immigrated here at the age of 16. With her late husband, Melchiorre Pio Vincenzo Sardi, she built up the restaurant, a theatrical agent once called "the club, mess hall, lounge, office, saloon and marketplace of the people of the theater."

## Adolph A. Kroch

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (UPI) — Adolph A. Kroch, 96, founder of the world's largest bookstore Kroch and Brentano's, and friend of writers Sinclair Lewis and Heinrich Heine, died yesterday in Tucson, Ariz.

## Odette Myrille

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT) — Odette Myrille, 80, the French-born actress, singer and musician died on Saturday of a stroke in Doylestown, Pa. In recent years Miss Myrille, who had played Charles' Revue with Noel Coward and in a number of musical comedies and films, operated her restaurant, Chez Odette, in New Hope, Pa.

## Paul Newman's Son Dies in U.S. Of Overdose of Alcohol, Drugs

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 20 (UPI) — Allan Scott Newman, 28-year-old son of actor Paul Newman, was found dead in a motel today, the victim of an overdose of drugs and alcohol, according to police.

Mr. Newman, an actor and entertainer who worked in nightclubs under the name of William Scott, was pronounced dead at Los Angeles Memorial Hospital.

Police said a Los Angeles clinic had received a call for help from Mr. Newman last night and that clinic associate Scott Steinberg took the stricken Mr. Newman to his room at a nearby motel.

According to authorities, Mr. Steinberg called paramedics who took Mr. Newman to a hospital about midnight.

Mr. Steinberg told police he thought that Mr. Newman had taken Valium, a tranquilizer, and a quantity of alcohol. He also said Mr. Newman had approached the



Allan Scott Newman

clinic in the past because "he wanted to change his lifestyle."

Mr. Newman's mother was Jacqueline Witte, Paul Newman's first wife.

## Contamination Threat Said Reduced

## Nuclear Waste Solidified At Unique French Plant

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Nov. 20 (NYT) — French nuclear engineers are pressing ahead with a process that solidifies liquid nuclear wastes — a development that will make it easier for Europe to build a plutonium-based nuclear industry, against President Carter's wishes.

Last summer the government-owned Compagnie Generale des Matieres Nucleaires, known as Cogema, successfully started the world's first industrial plant for solidifying the highly dangerous liquid nuclear wastes produced from the reprocessing of spent fuel from nuclear power reactors.

The plant, at the nuclear center at Marcoule in the lower Rhone valley, turns these wastes into blocks of shiny, black, corrosion-resistant borosilicate glass, which can be buried deep in mountain caverns while their harmful properties gradually dissipate during the next 100,000 years or so.

The process of vitrification, as it is called, is attracting international attention. Cogema is negotiating to sell the technology to West Germany, Britain and the Netherlands. A panel of Swedish atomic experts recently recommended adoption of the new process.

## No Present Risks

Cogema's sales director, Jean Couture, plays down the commercial importance of his company's discovery. "We're not trying to make a fortune out of this. It's essentially a safety system," he said. "If other countries are interested in a licensing arrangement, then we are ready to talk. But we're not pushing sales."

Cogema has no rivals for its industrial vitrification process at present. "The United States has done a lot of work on solidifying nuclear wastes, but it's all still experimental," said Mr. Couture. "Britain was ahead of us in this technology 10 years ago, but then they stopped research and we took the lead."

Whatever its commercial significance, the new process promises to make an important contribution to Western Europe's continuing drive to develop a plutonium-based nuclear industry.

## Carter Seeks Ban

It would help Europe safely dispose of the increasingly large quantities of dangerous liquid waste material that will burden it in the years ahead if it continues to develop a reprocessing industry and to build plutonium-fueled fast-breeder power reactors. The French new plan to build two additional vitrification plants, at a cost of about \$120 million each, to service reprocessing plants.

President Carter has called for a worldwide ban on the reprocessing

of spent nuclear reactor fuels because reprocessing creates plutonium, which is the principal explosive used in atomic weapons. He has also called for a ban on the further development of fast-breeder reactors, which use this plutonium as fuel.

But Western Europe, which has less oil, coal and natural uranium of its own than the United States, has turned a deaf ear to the President's pleas. Officials in West Germany argue that reprocessing prolongs the useful life of uranium reactor fuels and that the still-experimental fast-breeder reaction could eventually provide virtually inexhaustible supplies of electric power.

The liquid wastes created in reprocessing are believed to remain dangerously radioactive for 400,000 years. Thereafter, scientists suggest, they will continue to harbor quantities of highly toxic but nonradioactive plutonium for about 100,000 years.

In liquid form, such wastes are difficult to handle. Even when they are buried deep in the earth, which is how governments now plan to dispose of them, there is a main danger that they might leak out of their containers during the course of the centuries and contaminate underground water sources.

## Ultrahard Glass

As Ian William, director-general of the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, told a recent conference here on nuclear waste disposal, "There is now general agreement that highly active liquid wastes arising from the reprocessing of spent fuel should be converted into solid form for easy handling, transportation and emplacement in the chosen geological repository."

The new French process offers a means of solidifying these wastes on an industrial scale while reducing their volume by a factor of about 15.

Behind high concrete screens, the radioactive acids from the reprocessing plant are transformed at high temperature into 1,500 pound blocks of ultrahard glass and then encased in big steel drums, which Cogema believes can be safely buried for centuries.

Experiments at Marcoule suggest that even if an earthquake broke open a drum, it would take 3,000 years of washing by hot underground streams to dissolve one millimeter of the borosilicate glass block inside. The danger of the glass being crushed into poisonous powder and somehow introduced into the atmosphere is rated as negligible.

## Former Gang Members

## Cult Chief Said Followers Got Disciplinary Beatings

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20 (AP) — James Jones, leader of the People's Temple, acknowledged that there was violence in his Guyana colony in an interview conducted before sect members killed five persons on a remote airstrip in Guyana and committed mass suicide, the San Francisco Chronicle said today.

The 46-year-old founder of the cult said that members used guns and rifles and were beaten to maintain discipline.

He was depressed and talked about suicide in an hour-long interview Friday with Chronicle reporter Ron Javers.

## 3 Venus Probes Leave U.S. Craft

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Nov. 20 (UPI) — The final three weather probes of the Pioneer Venus 2 spacecraft were dispersed successfully today in the last critical maneuver before a Dec. 9 descent to the surface of Venus. Another probe in the \$225-million mission was released Wednesday.

While descending, the four probes and the mother spacecraft, called a transporter bus, will transmit data to Earth on Venus' composition, density and nature.

## Expert Outlines Psychological Dynamics

## Brainwashing Seen as Cult Technique

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Nov. 20 (IHT) — Brainwashing techniques could be exploited by a charismatic leader to order his followers to carry out murder and mass suicide on the reported scale of the People's Temple cult in Guyana, according to Dr. Robert Lifton, an authority on totalitarian psychology.

"Many U.S. cults use all or some methods of mind control" to obtain strict discipline among the members, he said.

Dr. Lifton, a Yale psychiatrist and author of the standard work on Chinese brainwashing techniques, said that he had no firsthand knowledge of the People's Temple. But he outlined the psychological dynamics that often explain how thousands of people, mostly young persons, develop extraordinary loyalties to a leader and hatred of outsiders, even their own families.

Using techniques ranging from isolation and sensory deprivation to group sessions of self-criticism, a leader with a messianic, hypnotic personality can obtain the obedience of a following of true believers, Dr. Lifton said.

## 'Human Guilt'

"The key is an understanding of how to manipulate and play on human guilt, which is an emotion we all develop in childhood and carry with us," he said.

The techniques for this kind of psychological manipulation usually involve developing a strong distinction between "believers as right and alone entitled to exist, while the outside world, especially anyone who tries to defect, is seen as evil and not entitled to exist," he said. In its extreme form, "this Manichaeanism can become literal," he said, adding that some U.S. cults engaged in "so much verbal violence that one could readily imagine it finally spilling over into physical bloodshed."

Asked whether fear of the U.S. government or of relatives could have set off a mass suicide by cult members, Dr. Lifton said the psychological climate in most cults was

so submissive to the leader that orders from the leadership must have been obeyed, at least to make preparations.

Dr. Lifton, who testified recently that brainwashing was used on California heiress Patricia Hearst before she took part in a bank robbery, said that many U.S. groups used similar techniques, often characterized as "manipulation from above, idealism in the rank and file."

## Tax-Exempt Status

In recent congressional investigations, it was suggested that some cults have taken advantage of their tax-exempt religious status to amass millions of dollars for their leaders. A wide variety of U.S.-based cults — including the Moon sect, the Children of God, Hare Krishna and the Scientologists —

have been active in bringing court cases against critics.

As U.S. public awareness of them has grown, many U.S.-based cults have moved part of their operations and membership abroad, apparently to escape scrutiny. Dr. Lifton said that people in West Germany, where he is doing research, have become concerned about the development of cults there.

The cult phenomenon, he noted, can be related to fundamentalist religious and political movements appearing throughout the world, apparently in response to "dislocating historical change."

In the United States, there often has been public confusion about the nature of cults because of the difficulty in getting a satisfactory legal definition of where normal religious practices end and coercive mind control begins, he said.

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Mr. Hua's career is closely linked to the incident, which took place in Peking's Tiananmen Square on April 5, 1976, and at the time was blamed on Teng Hsiao-ping. Two days later, on the proposal of Mao Tse-tung, Mr. Teng was purged and Mr. Hua was named party chairman and premier. Mr. Teng, now deputy premier, was reinstated in

1977 after the death of Mao and the arrest of his radical followers.

Yesterday another poster put up in Peking accused Mao of meta-physical thinking in his later years and said that the radicals had used him to oust Mr. Teng after the Tiananmen affair.

## First Direct Tie

The poster was the first in the current campaign to downplay Mao's reputation that directly tied him to the disgraced radicals, who include his widow, Chiang Ching-Left unsaid in the posters yesterday and today was what role Mr. Hua played in the incident.

A dispatch yesterday by the Chinese press agency said that Mr. Hua had just written the title in his own calligraphy for a new book of poems celebrating the demonstration. An editor of the book said it showed that "Chairman Hua is indeed at one with the people in his hundreds of millions."

"Chairman Hua's inscription is of great importance," the editor said to a group who reportedly packed the publishing office to witness its arrival. But analysts here

JOHN L. S. A.



## Feminism

## air 'Literary Salon' for Women

By Jane M. Friedman  
Paris, Nov. 20 (IHT) — Legions of women like Madame de Staël, Gertrude Stein and the Paris literary salons they fostered die hard.

A French woman writer is to revive the literary salon — what transformed and tailored the modern feminist.

Lieu Dit (the appointed hostess) has opened at 171 Rue Saint Louis, on Paris' left bank not far from Gertrude Stein's estate.

Her coterie on the Rue de la Harpe, the small "salon de la Harpe," will open on Tuesday.

Nov. 20, 1978, from 3:30 to 8 p.m. — all by women — will be an average of three weeks, with the largest number of women.

Yesterday's exhibits there will be local discussions on subjects of interest to women.

is has had solo-style brownings before. Shakespeare & Co., Nov. 19, 1978, on the left bank near Notre Dame. The Editions Femmes is a feminist shop, but you'd better be an militant if you go in. "Milles et un," in the Marais, is a shop/restaurant — but heavy on food than literature.

Grapevine  
Lieu Dit, at the rear of a cobble courtyard, has wooden tables and a feeling of a place where you can sit and read or write. It is among the women's salons in Paris to establish a strict feminist ideology and to combine visual arts with literature and other creative pursuits.

the literary salons of the century (or the Woman's movement) this one is not elitist.

There is no ideology here," exclaims Volaine Simha, 35, who runs the salon because she felt needed a place where women could meet.

It's no use anymore requiring everything to be homosexual, gay, pretty or ugly," she says. "We have no labels."

Simha is not new to French feminism. While studying at the Sorbonne, she met the women who eventually formed that Marxist, man-hating MLF (Mouvement Pour la Libération de la Femme), and joined its successor, "Psychanalyse et Politique."

After graduating with degrees in sociology and psychology, Miss Simha, a tall woman with long, blond, frizzy hair and blue eyes, wrote a book about a daughter's ambivalent feelings toward her mother. Appearing under a pseudonym, the 1974 book was the first publication of Editions des Femmes.

Miss Simha became disillusioned by MLF; several years ago, she left it to open a workshop for retarded children. She abandoned that project when it became subsidized by the government. "Being kept turns women into infants," she says.

"Intolerable"  
About a year ago, she began to think about opening a woman's salon in the atelier that had once been for the children. "I had the feeling that women artists wanted to join women writers and photographers," she says, wearing hilly red pants, a comfy red sweater and fuzzy slippers. "They all felt isolated. And I needed a place where I felt good. Paris was becoming intolerable. You're out for 10 minutes and a guy is either showing you or trying to pick you up."

A chance meeting with one of the founders of New York's Woman's Salon — where Kate Millet and other well-known writers have read from their works — pushed her along.

The work went quickly. An architect friend built the wooden partitions in the atelier and the simple dining tables. Miss Simha provided the cups and saucers, the floppy furniture and numberless canisters of tea. She also cooked the fruit tarts for opening night. "I spent the whole evening in the kitchen," she says. "I came out once and was shocked. There were chic people there."

For the moment, the library shelves are empty, still awaiting shipments of books and magazines. On exhibit in the hall next to the tea room are about 20 works — oils, prints and collages — by professional women artists.

On Tap  
On tap for the end of the year, besides more art exhibits, are a lecture by Woman's Salon organizer Gloria Oresstein, a photography show and a festival of videotapes produced by women. Miss Simha says that next year she hopes to mount shows on women and architecture, on ordained women and on the late Natalie Barney, an American expatriate who held a celebrated salon here until her death six years ago.

Le Lieu Dit serves food and drink at all hours; the fare includes quiches and tartes baked by Miss Simha, who, despite her feminism, prefers to putter around the kitchen. Wine, tea and coffee is also served. The feeling of hominess is enhanced by her kitten "Farnesin," who scampers all over the place.

Miss Simha's cuisine is reasonably priced. "I hope the place will pay for itself," she says. Although she is not taking a percentage on whatever art is sold, the artists will pay part of her expenses.

What kind of people will frequent "Le Lieu Dit"? It's too early to generalize. But Miss Simha is firm about men: "We'll have men around when we want them — and won't have them around when we don't."

"This won't be a Beauvoir," says Miss Simha, excited about her project. "It is a laboratory."

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Costumes at Lagerfeld's Venetian night.

## Costume Party Making A Comeback in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 20 (IHT) — The wildest styles on the runway are now quickly labeled disco. Under that catchall designation, anything goes and the fact that which started about a year ago is far from receding.

Both "Saturday Night Fever" and "Grease" have helped spread the crazy-as-crazy-can-be style, including sexy, satin maitlons, with or without sarong drapes. The main thing is to be ostentatious, brilliant, sequined to the teeth and tacky — not to say vulgar.

Actually, discos have also brought back a taste for costume parties; the trend started last spring with Loulou de la Falaise's post-collection fete "for fairies and witches." Karl Lagerfeld followed this season with his Venetian fete, which had some of the most startling costumes seen in Paris in years (including Lagerfeld's friend, Anna Piaggi, carrying a basket out of which hung a couple of dead birds).

Lancome followed with a "Black Magic" party to launch its new perfume. Not to be left behind, Regine is also doing her thing. At New Jimmy's, she is holding the first round of her international disco-dancing contest. The finale will be held in Paris in June.

—HEBE DORSEY

## Waverley Root

## Plumbing the Prunus Americana and Thanksgiving

PARIS — Among the foods eaten at the first Thanksgiving dinner were wild plums, probably in the form of prunes, but they do not appear to have been a great success. For the Memorandum of March 16, 1629 — the shopping list of the Massachusetts Bay Colony — included a request for European plum pits for planting.

The first settlers' complaints about the American plum were natural enough, for they were comparing it with a species that had 2,000 years of cultivation behind it. American plums at that time were wild, New England Indians planted plum stones and, without further attention, picked whatever fruit they produced. Even the Cherokees, farther south, gifted as they were for agriculture, were content to stuff themselves with wild plums in season and to dry for future consumption what they could not eat at once.

The plums of the first Thanksgiving were probably one or both of two species: *Prunus americana*, native and now the most important plum variety, and *Prunus maritima*, the beach plum, still something of a New England specialty.

Many Names  
*Prunus americana* enjoys a good many names — August plum, goose plum, hog plum, sloe, yellow plum — so many that there is probably confusion between it and other native species. The right one is essentially a yellow fruit that sometimes passes through various shades of reddish yellow to become frankly red. It grows from Maine to Florida, westward to Utah and northward to Manitoba.

The American plum has been much improved since 1621, but it has never been able to overcome the 2,000-year head start of the European plum. Perhaps nobody tried very hard; there was little incentive to work on an inferior plum when the already perfected foreign import was growing splendidly in the United States, especially just behind the first coastal range of the Pacific coast, where 80 percent of all America's plum trees flourish.

The overwhelming majority of commercial plum production comes from this single area, especially California, and the plums grown there are almost all European.

But the American plum has nevertheless remained one of the four commercially important U.S. species (the other three are all foreign) because certain parts of the country discourage the European plum by their dry hot summers and dry cold winters. Native plums are also more resistant to endemic diseases and insect pests than foreign species.

Still, American plums are often hybridized with Japanese varieties, which are the hardest of all. The

hybrids can be grown successfully farther north than uncrossed American plums, and are often freestone, have thinner skins, and produce larger plums of finer flavor.

Uniquely American is the beach plum, found on seashores (it usually refuses to ripen in non-salt air) from Maine to Virginia, with occasional stragglers emerging as far south as the Gulf of Mexico. The beach plum season has been an event for 350 years in New England, whose citizens turn out en masse to pick the plums from their low bushes or small trees. The fruit is globular and small, ripening from a pinkish hue to purple (in early fall in New England), and has a tough skin; but the flesh is juicy and the flavor suggests the guava. It makes excellent preserves, jam, and above all jelly — superb as an accompaniment to roasts — which seems to be almost the rule for as-tinted fruits.

Not only do beach plums grow on what seems most unpromising ground, they also resist any effort to cultivate them. "Beach-plum jelly brings handsome prices, but it is almost always scarce because the recalcitrant bushes have baffled all efforts to grow them commercially," wrote New Englander Jonathan Norton Leonard. "Cultivation seems to offend them. When planted in rich, well-fertilized soil, they grow tall but produce hardly any fruit. Even when planted in the poor sandy soil that they seem to prefer, they sulk in captivity. Apparently they need the stress and adversity that is inseparable from life along the shore." They are, in short, true New Englanders.

*Prunus pumila* is not called a plum, but the sand (or ground) cherry, yet it hybridizes with American plums; when the Indians converted every year at the proper season on the areas where it grew abundantly, they said that they were "going to the plum grounds."

In the histories of the opening of the West, wild plums are often mentioned as important in the diet of the pioneers, but it is not always easy to tell which plums they were — or whether they were plums at all, for the pioneers were less interested in botany than in food. Thus they gave the name of ground plum to *Astragalus caryocarpus* of the Mississippi valley — not a plum at all (i.e., not a member of the genus *Prunus*), but that is a negligible detail considering it was edible cooked or raw.

An immigrant of the first westward wave, the one preceding the Gold Rush, reported that "the native plum grows on a dwarf bush, perhaps 10 to 12 inches high, and has the flavor of a peach." This testimony came from Fort Laramie, Wyo., which seems a little far north for the Texas plum and a little too

far east for *Prunus subcordata*, the Sierra plum, Pacific plum, Oregon plum or western plum, a large, red and pleasantly acid fruit gathered avidly by Indians and whites alike. Possibly this was another non-plum plum.

The early settlers did not worry much about the names of the fruits they ate, nor were they always too fussy even about their taste or condition. Writing of the third wave of pioneers, those who broke the

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## Spain's Rioja: The Shadow of Bordeaux

By Nathan Chroman

LOGRONO, Spain — Many Spaniards consider this quiet, esting old city to be the capital of the best red-wine district. It is affectionately called Rioja, deriving from the Rio Oja, a tributary of the Ebro River.

Ebro skirts the edge of the Ebro country near Pamplona, a cork's throw from the western nees and the French border.

visit to Logrono and nearby will net you tastings that make you a hard-core Rioja fan.

the principal acceptance has been limited by its having stood in the shadow of Bordeaux wines for almost 100 years. The confusion dates to the 1870s, when many Bordeaux vintners, fleeing from the destruction of their vineyards by the plant and named phylloxera, planted new vineyards in the rich Rioja soil.

a deaf ear they brought with them French Old World concepts. Cabernet Sauvignon, the long-established grape of Bordeaux, was one of the French growers' descendants.

Fast-forward to this day. Naturally, the Cabernet Sauvignon grape would not remain because it did not suit the soil. Its low yields were mainly due to soil differences — Bordeaux is sandy and stone-packed, is not by comparison.

Today Rioja wines are made in the same way as Bordeaux wines, but they are a century ago, but from different grapes. As the temperature, the grapes are the tempranillo, garnacha and garrafeira (grenache). The tempranillo

provides Spanish wine with the type of strength and character that the Cabernet Sauvignon gives to Bordeaux.

Rioja is different from Bordeaux in that wineries, known as bodegas, are not small chateaus but huge enterprises. The list includes Marques de Riscal, Pedro Domecq, Alavesa, Bilsainas, Cune, Federico Paternina, Lopez de Heredia, Marques de Murrieta, Marques de Caceres, Franco-Espanolas and Ago (Siglo).

Until recently, few Riojas were imported into the United States. Today, the situation has changed, and some stores carry a wide variety of fine Rioja reds. They generally are priced under \$5, but older bottles (10 years and up) are frequently more expensive.

The reds are inexpensive because they are not as dependent on vintage as are clarets and are extremely consistent. The Rioja district is about the same size as Bordeaux and the bottles are similarly shaped.

Blind Tastings  
Naturally, the taste of a Rioja is not the same as a Bordeaux, but the quality is considered by some persons to be as high. In blind tastings one would be hard pressed to tell the difference between many Bordeaux petite chateaus and well-made Riojas. Older, finer Riojas might well give some of Bordeaux's Grand Cru Classe chateaus a run for their money.

There are some remarkable examples, including a complex 1954 from Marques de Murrieta. The wine had been kept in cask for most of its life and racked every year in American oak. The Spanish believe that long wood-aging provides staying power, complexity and a beautiful lingering finish. The metal wiring around the bottle according to local story was to protect the wines from being copied by other winemaking regions.

The taste of the 6-year-old Vina Tondoni of Lopez de Heredia was typical of a good young Rioja. It was softer and sweeter than the '54 Murrieta, yet appeared as mature. Interestingly, there is no capitalization (the adding of sugar) in Rioja winemaking.

It is at Marques de Caceres that one finds the best current Rioja white, a fruity 1973. It was produced without any wood-aging, and is assertive in the nose.

The winery's 1971 Rioja red is outstanding, comparing well with a Bordeaux bottle. No doubt this is due to the bodega's family connection with Chateau Camensac, a fifth-growth Bordeaux. Wines here are aged in both American and Limousin oak.

One's most exciting tasting can occur at Federico Paternina, a firm founded in 1896, with imposing old cellars containing 55,000 casks for aging wine. The bodega can produce 150,000 bottles a day. The winery is now a member of the giant Spanish corporation, Ramasa, which also owns Williams & Humbert, a sherry producer.

Quite fascinating were its old Riojas, including a 1946 Reserva Blanco, a blend of tempranillo and malvasia grapes. It easily qualified as the best white I enjoyed in Spain. Most Rioja whites are not

exciting, but this was rich and luscious. And the old reds were outstanding. It was a thrill to taste those of 1954, 1936, 1920 and 1872.

The '54 provided elegance and fruitiness, while the 1936 and 1920 were spectacular, not unlike fine Bordeaux Grand Cru — with a slight resemblance to Chateau Latour. Both were sweet and supple, qualities not often found in Spanish wines.

The 1872 was remarkably alive, demonstrating considerable substance for its age — it drank about as well as a wine of that age could, and that goes for similar ancient Bordeaux.

The older bottles reflect what can be found in many other Riojas. Easy on the pocketbook, they may turn out to be one of red-wine lovers' best and most consistent alternatives.

© Los Angeles Times

## Energy Center Concentrates On Alternatives

VANCOUVER, Canada, Nov. 20 (AP) — Need a windmill? Solace Energy Centers store can get you an Australian-made model for \$3,685. If you're in the market for wood-burning stoves, organic toilets or solar energy equipment, the store is the place to go.

The store, which opened in September, is operated by three friends who decided to pool their talents and interests in developing alternative energy sources.

Ed Martin, president of Solace Energy Centers Co., says there's more ideological significance to the store than simple capitalism at work. "We want to make people aware how they are polluting the environment by using non-renewable resources."

Wandering through the store is like a visit to an international bazaar. Wood-burning stoves come from Norway, Taiwan, Ireland, France and the United States; the organic toilets, which turn human wastes into compost, are from Sweden; and a water turbine is made here.

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## When Peace Is at Hand

As Henry Kissinger discovered in closing his big deal on Vietnam, an announcement that peace is at hand usually produces a lot of slippery fingers. So it is in the Middle East today. Frightened Israelis and fretting Egyptians are clawing over the compromises of Camp David as if the agreement posed a greater threat than the impasse of only a year ago. According to President Carter, the negotiators are now quarreling over the height of permissible observation towers and losing sight of the human dimensions of their pending accord; they are haggling over days in the schedule of troop withdrawals at the risk of losing a magic moment in time.

Deplorable as it is, the delay is a useful reminder that change in the relations between nations is not shaped by treaties or the prayers of statesmen alone. It is a rearrangement of political forces and a recalculation of military and economic bets. There are more actors in this drama than there were beds at Camp David and the extras are asserting themselves in these final stages. Prime Minister Begin seems to be unable to hold his Cabinet together for the deal he signed; some Israeli politicians seem to have thought they could take a treaty with Egypt and run from any further negotiation. And the prime minister cannot threaten resignation too often without being asked to deliver. President Sadat, meanwhile, feels compelled to match every Israeli second-thought so as to protect

his own flanks in the Arab world. And Carter remains in the uncomfortable position of seeming to want peace more fervently than either of his warring partners.

With luck, all this will pass. If Begin and Sadat survive this period of maneuver they will surely sign their treaty, for the simple reason that they have already paid most of the political price for it without yet realizing any of its benefits. Those who accuse them of selling out to the enemy will not think better of them for contriving a last-minute hitch. The popular majorities that have been ready to risk the peace are not likely to grow with delay. Peace remains at hand.

But the survival of two such pivotal figures cannot be taken for granted. Reigning politicians are hardly the best judges of their longevity in office. If they miscalculated the terms of peace at Camp David, Begin and Sadat will not rectify them at this late stage. And if they lack the muscle to prevail among their associates, they might as well expose the sad truth. Scratching over this agreement for several months more will not improve it in the eyes of those who are unsettled by change, even so obvious a change for the better.

It is time for Carter to force the issue by publishing the treaty text that he thinks best and to retire from further mediation. It is time to sign.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Unraveling in Rhodesia

Having solemnly promised to hold elections for a black majority-rule government by Dec. 31, Rhodesia's biracial transition regime now says it can't do it until April. A need for more time to prepare the new constitution is cited. The deeper reality is that the general unraveling makes it unlikely that elections — or meaningful elections — will take place at all. To foes of Prime Minister Ian Smith and the black nationalists working with him in Salisbury, this simply confirms the bankruptcy of the "internal" settlement. Smith supporters can only be dismayed that elections, critical to earning Salisbury Western support, are fading into the miasma of the war.

The guerrilla cause, meanwhile, is not exactly prospering. Punishing raids on the sanctuaries by the Smith forces, the threat increasingly posed to Zambia's political fabric by the guerrillas it hosts, the boost given Salisbury by Zambia's opening of its border with Rhodesia for economic relief, growing differences between the two guerrilla factions and their sponsors among the front-line states, and the distraction of Uganda's invasion of Tanzania — all this has combined to dispirit the forces of the Patriotic Front and reduce at least for a time their military effectiveness. This hardly means that the casualties of the war, and its numbing economic and social consequences, are at an end. It does seem to mean that, just as the Patriotic

Front has kept the internal people from consummating their goals, so the internal people have kept the Patriotic Front from consummating its own.

It would be consoling to say that finally the two sides are ready to compromise. In fact, they are ready for, or resigned to, continued struggle. Neither side has an evident policy, a plan aimed at taking it to its desired goal. Nor is there an evident opening for the sort of diplomacy by which the United States and Britain have been trying to transform a warring Rhodesia into a peaceable Zimbabwe. The Anglo-American plan lies, if not in ruins, in limbo.

So it happens that the liveliest question being asked about U.S. policy these days is no longer what the United States might do, beyond remaining at the ready on the sidelines. The question is whether Washington should try to make a virtue of necessity — some would call it failure — and declare that its inactivity is purposeful, intended to make plain that the United States no longer accepts responsibility for the outcome. This is the sobering point to which events and its own acts have brought the Carter administration, which launched its southern African policy almost two years ago hopeful, if not confident, that the United States could steer the region towards peaceable change.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The 'Boat People'

The turbulence created by a generation of war in Indochina continues to spin off refugees: Cambodians fleeing to Vietnam and Thailand, Laotians to Thailand, ethnic-Chinese Vietnamese to China and to the open sea. These last "boat people" have numbered in the tens of thousands since 1975, in an overall total of more than half a million. Their travails — dying at sea in sinking boats, abandonment by passing ships, denial of entry by some Asian countries — have been heartbreaking. Currently, one particular cargo of Vietnamese is lying off Malaysia.

This involves something quite new: Most boat people have fled surreptitiously in small boats, but the 2,500 passengers on the Hai Hong, a chartered ocean-going vessel, are ethnic Chinese who evidently bought their way out with the connivance of Hanoi — and to its profit. A number of vessels similar to the Hai Hong are said to be loading off Vietnam right now. As it is, the concern generated for the Hai Hong has broken a logjam in Washington.

Even before this incident, the Indochina flow was outrunning the 25,000 refugee places the United States had allotted this year — on top of the 175,000 refugees admitted since 1975. With a smoother system, U.S. officials could have adjusted to this year's unexpected circumstances. But they didn't. They are adjusting now: Malaysia is being assured that, if it adds the Hai Hong 2,500 to the 35,000 other boat people it already has ashore, it will not have to keep them, and

places are being made for additional refugees in the United States. The need remains for Congress, in particular Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., chairman of the key immigration subcommittee, to improve the system by granting the executive branch more refugee discretion, within agreed limits. Refugees should not be left suspended in misery at one point or another around the world while Americans fumble with the paperwork.

The international community can do more to even out the burdens of caring for Indochina refugees. Part of that effort should be to try to stanch the flow. No doubt it is difficult for any nation to wrestle with the aftermath of prolonged war, but that is no excuse for the way the three Indochina regimes have made life literally intolerable for hundreds of thousands of their citizens. A refugee flow of this sort should be recognized and condemned internationally as a mark of gross political failure. At the same time, we see a certain risk in the Carter administration's new public criticism of the method — in effect, selling exit permits — by which Hanoi is dumping the latest boat people. The method is cynical, and perhaps the criticism of it will help end it.

But in Vietnam, as elsewhere, it has given hope to some desperate people. Vietnam should be faulted for destroying the lives of its people, not for one particular way in which a few of them are gaining at least the chance of a new life.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 21, 1903

LONDON — King Victor Emmanuel of Italy spent his day at Windsor Castle with King Edward yesterday engaged in shooting rabbits and pheasants. Shortly before eleven o'clock the Royal party, all of whom were wrapped in long fur overcoats, set out for the shooting on the royal land. The Kings worked along the water's edge, shooting enough to fill three carts with the dead animals, and then met the queens for lunch at the famous fishing temple. After lunch the queens and princesses drove back to Windsor to prepare for the evening banquet.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 21, 1928

NEW ORLEANS — At the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, president William Green declared: "The right to give or withhold service is the only right left to labor and we must see that it is not destroyed." Employers have succeeded in having strikes declared illegal under the anti-trust laws as being in restraint of trade. While manufacturers accuse the federation of being a menace, the Communists charge it with being too conservative. Said Green: "We want only to raise the workers' standard of living."



## Israel and Egypt

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The year since Anwar Sadat went to Jerusalem has been a roller-coaster of hope and disappointment. After the exhilaration of the visit came months of diplomatic stalemate. Camp David seemed to assure agreement between Israel and Egypt. Then, in the last few weeks, that prospect has flickered.

Frustration with the Washington treaty negotiations — the feeling that agreement is at hand but never quite achieved — has led inevitably to recriminations. Someone must be to blame. The villain picked by some critics in this country is the Carter administration.

According to this latest devil theory, President Carter and his advisers are obsessed with the unrealistic aim of "comprehensive peace" in the Middle East. They are not satisfied with a separate Israeli-Egyptian agreement. They have therefore pressed President Sadat to demand that the agreement be linked, in its implementation, with steps to give internal autonomy to the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza: the linkage that Israel resists.

Anyone who remembers the deep differences that Israel and Egypt brought to Camp David — and members Carter's extraordinary achievement in bridging them — will find the devil theory preposterous. But this is an age when public frustration with real problems leads to a hunt for conspiracies and witches.

The idea of writing provisions for the West Bank and Gaza into an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty was not invented by Jimmy Carter, or for that matter by Anwar Sadat. It came from Menachem Begin.

When Begin went to Israel last December with his 25-point plan for peace with Egypt, one of his principal proposals was for "self-rule" in the West Bank and Gaza. That was his personal idea, one that history will surely regard as an essential contribution to the peace process. It was the germ of what became the Camp David agreement on a program of negotiation, elections and autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

Begin made his self-rule proposal for evident reasons. He wanted to ease the strain of running a military government in that populous occupied territory — the strain on its inhabitants and on Israel. And he knew that some sign of hope for the Palestinians was politically essential to Sadat, especially for him to keep the diplomatic and financial support of the Saudis.

Sadat, for his part, has wanted through all the tortuous negotiations of the last year to include provisions for the West Bank and Gaza in any agreement. He hardly needed the United States to suggest "linkage." He would have liked the West Bank-Gaza formula totally linked to the development of peace between Israel and Egypt.

Carter and his people have in fact spent much of their energy encouraging the Egyptians to be realistic about what they can obtain in negotiations. That was the case at Camp David. And in the last week, U.S. diplomats have again been

urging on Egypt a sense of realism about what is possible in light of the sensitive state of politics in Israel.

The premise of the devil theory seems to be that the Egyptians and Israelis would easily agree if only the United States got out of the way. Yes, and the earth is balanced on the back of a large turtle. The truth is that there would be no glimmer of an agreement if the United States had not been so totally involved as a mediator.

What makes final agreement so hard to reach is not conspiracies or villains but the nature of the problem. The Middle East has resisted peaceful solutions for years because there were real conflicts of interest and emotion. A year of diplomacy, however successful, could not remove them all. And the difficulties are greatest when diplomacy tries to deal with the central question of the Palestinians.

Israel, Egyptian and U.S. leaders have all said that they want to bring King Hussein and moderate Palestinians into the negotiating process. But the attempt to do so after Camp David stirred up Israeli politics and did not get any useful response from Hussein or the Palestinians. Begin, having suggested the idea of autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza, now resists any timetable for carrying it out.

In short, real problems underlie the current impasse in the Washington negotiations. Israel, understandably, does not want implementation of the peace terms with Egypt to depend on West Bank negotiations whose prospects are uncertain. Egypt, understandably, does not want to allow the possibility that Israel will never go ahead

with the agreed process leading to West Bank-Gaza autonomy.

Begin's rejection of any timetable for West Bank autonomy dims the chance of an agreement soon. But before giving way to gloom, everyone ought to remember how far we have come in a year. Both Israel and Egypt, and their leaders, still have imperative reasons to agree. I do not believe that they will snatch defeat from the jaws of a first victory for peace in the Middle East.

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## More Than Merely Power

By James MacGregor Burns

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — Countless Americans who won office for the first time on election day areavoring the moment when they will "assume power." Most of them will be disappointed.

The power of an office, they will discover, seems larger looking in than looking out. This is due partly to our constitutional system, designed to fragment and pulverize power. It is also due to exaggerated expectations of power stemming from misconceptions about it.

Forty years ago, Bertrand Russell called power the fundamental concept in social science, as energy was in physics. The notion grew that one could exercise power in the same manner as turning on a light switch or moving rooks and pawns on a chessboard. Power was seen as a thing, as an entity that could be passed around like a crown or a bomb or a public office. Lost to view were the motives of

the power-wielders and the context in which power was exercised.

Psychological theory helped rescue power from these mechanistic formulas. The power-wielder was seen as one who displaced private motives onto a public object and rationalized them in terms of the public interest. Like a good detective, one must look for motive as well as weapon. Power, however, was inseparable: each was diminished without the other.

Immense study was now lavished on the personalities of power-holders. Eventually power theorists came to see what novelists long had — that power-holders have far more varied motives than simply exerting control over persons and things. Some want not power but status, recognition, prestige, glory. Some use power to collect possessions such as paintings or jewelry; some collect wives or mistresses, less to dominate them than to love them or display them. I have known governors who seemed to get much more pleasure from riding in limousines driven by state troopers than in managing men or putting major bills through legislatures.

There arose a "gee whizz" school that examined every trick of power and seemed titillated by it. The study of power was commercialized as we were told that for the price of a book or a small fee we could learn how to get power, how to use it, how to influence people, how to "gain total control" over "everything around you," whether in boudoir, board room, or government bureau. A vast complex of human relationships was reduced to power manipulation. We came to see politics solely as power rather than the role of power politics.

### Inhuman Form

In its extreme form, power can take inhuman form. Hitler, according to Richard Hughes, saw the universe as containing no persons other than himself, only "things." Ordinary Russians, says a Soviet

disident, do not identify with government as an organization. With them the government is there, like the wind, like the sky. It is something present, unchangeable. . . . More nign forms of power may recognize human motives but only those that can be used by power-wielders to advance their own or interests.

Such use of power is not only human but often fails to be. Social-welfare laws are passed instead of leaving people to fend for themselves. Dictators issue decrees to change social and economic behavior, only to be shot or strung up for their pains; a cause of physical power is dim as Vietnamese soldiers, who keep on coming. Some vital need is missing. It is not that power-wielders ignore the attitudes of their targets; they spend millions measure those attitudes.

### Loftier Motives

What is missing is an awareness that power is not merely a tool but a relationship; that in seeking to coerce or manipulate people, power-wielders are appealing to most basic or primitive or special motives in people rather than more positive or elevated ones; most people develop loftier motives as some of their "lower" needs are satisfied.

What is missing is the realization that the more that power-holders engage with the whole complex of motives that make up human beings, the more they can understand and stimulate "higher needs," as those for self-expression, self-realization, and profound spiritual growth. It is in turn no accident that the power-wielders and them. What is missing, in short, is the role of leadership.

James MacGregor Burns is professor of political science at Williams College and author of "Leadership: The Art of Power." This is the first of two articles in the November 21 issue.





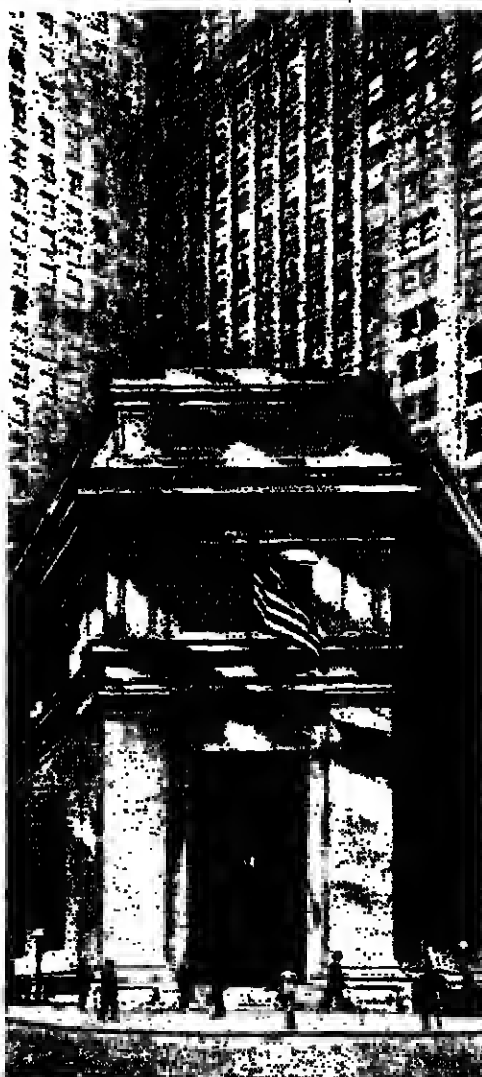
Meeting in New York are some of the officers in Morgan's Financial Analysis Department. Clockwise from left foreground are Virginia Ashcraft, New York; Richard Johnson, London; Werner Pfaffenberger, Frankfurt; Michael Reddy, New York; Terence Keele, Hong Kong; and Paul Smith, Forrell McClean, Paul Seura, New York.

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